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EXAMINER

JONES, DAVID

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2622

DATE MAILED: 01/29/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application

09/879,972

Applicant(s)

TULI, RAJA SINGH

Examiner

David L Jones

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 November 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-120 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-120 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 6 . 6) ☐ Other: _____

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. In response to applicant's amendment 3 November 2003, claims 1-9 are amended and new claims 10-120 are entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-120 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Information Disclosure Statement

3. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 31 October 2003 was filed after the mailing date of the first action on merits on 30 July 2003. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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5. Claims 1-120 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guedalia U.S. Patent 6,356,283 as applied to claims 1-120 above, and further in view of Yamakado et al. U.S. Patent 6,014,133.

Regarding claim 1, Guedalia discloses a system (figure 1, item 10, column 17, lines 39-67) for viewing Internet content the system comprising: a host computer receives information about a web page from outside and renders that information in memory; a software program running on the device implements a device browser window with icons providing web functions which are fixed with respect to a device window (figure 1, item 22, column 17, lines 39-48); the color depth of a portion of the web page on the host computer proportional to the size of the device browser window is reduced, digitally compressed and transmitted to the device, where it is decompressed and stored into a display memory on the device for view by a user (column 17, lines 63-67, column 18, lines 1-44); the device enables the user to scroll inside the device browser window whereby a message is sent to the host computer of the exact scroll commands informing the host computer where the user has scrolled to, such that part of the web page that would appear in the device browser window is sent to the device (figure 2, item 42, column 18, lines 58-64). Guedalia further discloses that HTML (Hyper-Text Markup Language) pages contain both text and graphics (column 1, lines 39-54), which is commonly known in the art.

Further, Guedalia discloses that HTML pages can also contain links to programs to run – for example, Java applets. As disclosed in column 4, lines 63-67 and column 5, lines 1-12, Guedalia includes a method for archiving digital data on a server computer, and enabling a user, by means of a client computer, to interactively view a digital image derived from the digital data,

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including receiving an original HTML page by the client computer from the server computer, the original page containing a view window within which a first image is displayed, the view window being partitioned into sub-regions at least one of which contains a multiplicity of pixels, selecting a location within the view window corresponding to one of the sub-regions by the user, initial sending by the client computer to the server computer and indication of the sub-region selected by the user, creating by the server computer a new HTML page containing a link to an embedded image which corresponds to the indication, and further sending the new HTML page by the server to the client computer.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made that Guedalia teaches that an HTML page has both text and images and that the displayed page on the client computer is an image format. Although, Guedalia does not explicitly disclose that a page that contains text and images to be made into only an image, and that the client device is a portable device.

Yamakado et al. teaches that a system that calls up data at a host end via a LAN and displays on the screen and a terminal that is a portable data transmitter/receiver receives by wireless interface or cable the data displayed on the screen and displays to its display component. The device can also act as an Internet device, one that operates through TCP/IP. Further, the data is sent to the remote device as bit-mapped data or image (column 11, lines 29-39). Therefore, as taught by Yamakado it is obvious to one skilled in the art that to send the information on the screen of the host to the portable device it has to be rendered by the host.

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It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to include the ability to make the entire browser data of Guedalia to become an image as bit-mapped data as taught by Yamakado et al.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that because the data is compressed as bit-mapped data, when transmitting the data, for example, to the portable device the device ceases to require a hard drive and a high performance operating system, and the like and it becomes lighter and lower price (column 7, lines 31-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Guedalia with Yamakado et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

Regarding claim 2, Guedalia discloses a system (figure 2, column 19, lines 30-49) where each portions of image scrolled to and sent to the device browser window for display are stored collectively as a page on the device, without common overlapping areas of the image being sent more than once from the host computer to the device during scrolling of the image in the device browser window. Guedalia further teaches that a client cache can also be used to store image portions for future re-use (column 18, lines 52-56).

Further, Yamakado et al. teaches that each page is divided into multiple parts and sent to the portable device one part at a time or may be sent all at once (column 12, lines 45-51) and that the it is done without overlapping parts, such that only the part that is changed is sent to the device (column 12, lines 32-44).

Regarding claim 3, Guedalia discloses (figure 4, column 20, lines 24-57) a system wherein the image of the web page is stored on the host computer and also on a memory in the device along with information on which portions of the images have been sent to the device,

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enabling displaying the image of the web page from memory of the device without the same portions being sent again from the host computer to the device after displaying one or more different web pages. As Guedalia teaches in column 18, lines 46-56, the server cache can be used to save assembled image portions for re-use, in case other clients request the same image portion, or in case the same client navigates back to the same image portion. Similarly a client cache can also be used to store image portions for future re-use.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made that Guedalia teaches that an HTML page has both text and images and that the displayed page on the client computer is an image format. And to utilize the application of Yamakado et al. to convert the Internet pages to bit-mapped images to display on the device.

Regarding claim 4, Guedalia discloses a system (figure 4, column 20, lines 24-57) such that when the user clicks on a link to a new web page, image data of the current web page is compressed and stored on the device in a different memory location with information on links between web pages viewed, for view again by the user at a later time, whereby a portion of an image of the new web page rendered by the host computer is received from the host computer by the device, decompressed and stored in the display memory.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made that client computer of Guedalia although not explicitly disclosed would include both a display memory and a page cache, since both NETSCAPE Navigator and MICROSOFT Internet Explorer browsers are disclosed (column 17, lines 39-46), (column 20, lines 56-57). And as Yamakado et al. teaches that the device has a VRAM and normal RAM memory while the device is operating (column 12, lines 6-21).

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Regarding claim 5, Guedalia discloses a system (figure 4, column 18, lines 46-56) wherein information about the last area displayed in the device browser window is stored in memory on the device for the web page, wherein upon returning to a previously viewed web page, said last area displayed appears first in the browser window. Further, as Guedalia teaches that the cache will save the image information in case the same client navigates back to the same image portion, which is interpreted as previously discussed that the image of a web page is as disclosed, therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made that when a same image portion is brought back up that it would be the last area displayed.

Regarding claim 6, Guedalia discloses (column 17, lines 63-67, column 18, lines 1-44) a system where a host computer reduces the color depth of the entire web page before the portion of the image of the web page, which portion is equal in size to the device browser window is digitally compressed and transmitted to the device.

Regarding claim 7, Guedalia discloses (column 17, lines 63-67, column 18, lines 1-44) a device whereby a host computer reduces the color depth and digitally compresses the entire web page before the portion of the web page, equal in size to the device browser window, is transmitted to the device. Yamakado teaches that the entire screen of the host is converted in one piece and then divided into ten parts and then sent to portable device a part at a time (column 12, lines 31-51).

Regarding claims 8 and 9, Guedalia discloses a system (figure 1, item 10, column 17, lines 39-67) for viewing Internet content such that a host computer receives information about a web page from outside and renders that information in memory; a software program running on

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the device implements a device browser window with icons providing web functions which are fixed with respect to a device window (figure 1, item 22, column 17, lines 39-48); the color depth of a portion of the web page on the host computer proportional to the size of the device browser window is reduced, digitally compressed and transmitted to the device, where it is decompressed and stored into a display memory on the device for view by a user (column 17, lines 63-67, column 18, lines 1-44); the device enables the user to scroll inside the device browser window whereby a message is sent to the host computer of the exact scroll commands informing the host computer where the user has scrolled to, such that part of the web page that would appear in the device browser window is sent to the device (figure 2, item 42, column 18, lines 58-64); areas of each web page viewed are stored on the host computer and also on a memory in the device along with information on which areas of web pages were sent to the device, where scrolling to a new area outside an area of a web page previously viewed, sends a message from the device to the host computer instructing this new area to be sent to the device which is digitally compressed and transmitted to the device, where it is decompressed and stored into a display memory on the device for view by a user (figure 4, column 20, lines 24-57). And web pages and corresponding areas frequently viewed by the user are stored on the host computer, where entering the address of a frequently viewed web page on the device sends a message containing the web page address to the host computer, which recognizes this web page and automatically sends corresponding areas frequently viewed to be displayed on the device for view by the user (figure 1, item 38, column 17, lines 49-66).

Regarding claim 10, Guedalia teaches a method to view Internet content, the method comprising: sending from a device to a remote server a first request for a first web page;

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automatically receiving at the device from the remote server in a compressed format a first portion of a first image of the entire first web page; displaying, on a display of the device, at least a part of the first portion of the first image of the entire first web page (column 17, lines 63-67, column 18, lines 1-44); receiving, at the device, user input to display a second portion of the first image of the entire first web page; transmitting, from the device to the remote server, data indicating the user input to display the second portion of the first image of the entire first web page; receiving at the device from the remote server in a compressed format the second portion of the first image of the entire first web page only when the second portion of the first image has not been transmitted from the remote server to the device; displaying the second portion of the first image of the entire first web page on the display of the device; wherein the first and second portions of the first image of the entire first web page are rendered at the remote server from information defining the first web page (column 19, lines 50-67); and further, Yamakado et al. teaches that the entire screen or browser is transmitted to the device as bit-mapped images, which include both images and text (column 12, lines 32-44).

Guedalia does not explicitly disclose that image sent to the device is entirely an image only that what is sent is an HTML page, which contains an image view window. Yamakado et al. teaches that the data is sent to the remote device as bit-mapped data or image (column 11, lines 29-39). Therefore, as taught by Yamakado it is obvious to one skilled in the art that the data on the screen of the host that is sent to the portable device, it has to be rendered by the host.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to include in the Guedalia application the ability to have all of the screen data to be rendered into a bitmap or image as disclosed by Yamakado et al.

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The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that because the data is compressed as bit-mapped data, when transmitting the data, for example, to the portable device the device ceases to require a hard drive and a high performance operating system, and the like and it becomes lighter and lower price (column 7, lines 31-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Guedalia with Yamakado et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 10.

Regarding claim 11, Guedalia teaches that wherein the remote server retrieves the information defining the first web page from the Internet in response to the first request for the first web page (column 17, lines 24-38).

Regarding claim 12, Guedalia teaches that the user input to display the second portion of the first image of the entire first web page comprises input to scroll (column 19, lines 30-49).

Regarding claim 13, Guedalia teaches wherein the user input causes a visible part of the first portion being shown on the display of the device together with the second portion; and, the visible part of the first portion is displayed while the device is receiving the second portion from the remote server (column 17, lines 24-38).

Regarding claim 14, Guedalia teaches wherein before the second portion is received at the device, although Guedalia does not explicitly disclose that a predetermined color is displayed to represent the second portion of the image, but does disclose an indication of the sub-region selected on the client device. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made that to use a predetermined color as an indication is of the inventors choice and therefore would be obvious that the indicator could be anything an inventor chooses to have.

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Regarding claim 15, Guedalia teaches wherein the first portion is larger than an area on the display allocated for displaying the first web page (column 9, lines 21-36).

Regarding claim 16, Guedalia teaches wherein the first portion of the image is equal in size to a browser window, which is allocated to display the first web page on the display of the device (column 13, lines 12-21).

Regarding claim 17, Guedalia teaches receiving at the device user input for a second web page; storing the first and second portions of the first image of the first web page on the device in a compressed format; sending from the device to the remote server a request for the second web page; automatically receiving at the device from the remote server in a compressed format a portion of an image of the entire second web page; and displaying, on the display of the device, at least a part of the portion of the image of the entire second web page (column 13, lines 43-58).

Regarding claim 18, Guedalia teaches receiving at the device user input to view the first web page after a part of the image of the second web page is displayed on the display of the device; storing the portion of the image of the second web page in a compressed format on the device; and displaying a portion of the first image of the first web page according to the first and second portions of the first image of the first web page stored on the device. In column 18, lines 45-56, both the server and the client cache is able to store the images of the pages and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made that upon storing the pages if one wanted to go back to a previous page the current page would be stored for future use as is disclosed by Guedalia.

Regarding claim 19, Guedalia teaches receiving at the device user input to view the first web page after a part of the image of the second web page is displayed on the display of the device; storing the portion of the image of the second web page in a compressed format in memory of the device; and automatically displaying the second portion of the first image of the first web page. In column 18, lines 45-56, both the server and the client cache is able to store the images of the pages and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made that upon storing the pages if one wanted to go back to a previous page the current page would be stored for future use as is disclosed by Guedalia.

Regarding claim 20, Guedalia teaches wherein a last displayed portion of the first image of the first web page is automatically displayed in response to the user input to view the first web page. Further, as Guedalia teaches that the cache will save the image information in case the same client navigates back to the same image portion, which is interpreted as previously discussed that the image of a web page is as disclosed, therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made that when a same image portion is brought back up that it would be the last area displayed (column 18, lines 46-51).

Regarding claim 21, Guedalia teaches sending from the device to the remote server a second request for the first web page; and automatically receiving at the device from the remote server in a compressed format a third portion of a second image of the entire first web page, the third portion of the second image corresponding to the first and second portions of the first image of the first web page. In column 21, lines 4-8, the client receives the image data and displays the HTML page and can further be able to go from one page portion to another of which can be seen in fig 2. where multiple pages are rendered from the original.

Regarding claim 22, Guedalia teaches a method to serve Internet content, the method comprising:

receiving at a server from a remote device a first request for a first web page; rendering a first portion of a first image of the entire first web page from information defining the first web page (column 17, lines 63-67, column 18, lines 1-44); selectively transmitting from the server to the remote device in a compressed format the first portion of the first image of the entire first web page for display on a display of the remote device (column 17, lines 54-61), which allows for the user to interactively control the what is being displayed; receiving, at the server from the remote device, data indicating user input to display a second portion of the first image of the entire first web page on the remote device (column 19, lines 50-67), Guedalia teaches that the user clicks on the mouse and the position of the click is sent back to the server; rendering the second portion of the first image of the entire first web page from the information defining the first web page (column 20, lines 58-67, column 21, lines 1-8), as noted the server checks to see if the requested data is already in the cache if not retrieves the information, renders the information and then sends it on to the device; responsive to the data indicating the user input to display the second portion, transmitting from the server to the remote device in a compressed format the second portion of the first image of the entire first web page only when the second portion of the first image has not been transmitted from the server to the remote device.

Guedalia does not explicitly disclose that image sent to the device is entirely an image only that what is sent is an HTML page, which contains an image view window. Yamakado et al. teaches that the data is sent to the remote device as bit-mapped data or image (column 11, lines

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29-39). Therefore, as taught by Yamakado it is obvious to one skilled in the art that the data on the screen of the host that is sent to the portable device, it has to be rendered by the host.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to include in the Guedalia application the ability to have all of the screen data to be rendered into a bitmap or image as disclosed by Yamakado et al.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that because the data is compressed as bit-mapped data, when transmitting the data, for example, to the portable device the device ceases to require a hard drive and a high performance operating system, and the like and it becomes lighter and lower price (column 7, lines 31-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Guedalia with Yamakado et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 22.

Regarding claim 23, Guedalia teaches wherein the server renders the entire first image of the entire first web page, including the first and second portions, in response to the first request for the first web page (column 19, lines 50-67).

Regarding claim 24, the claim is analogous to claim 11.

Regarding claim 25, the claim is analogous to claim 12.

Regarding claim 26, the claim is analogous to claim 15.

Regarding claim 27, the claim is analogous to claim 16.

Regarding claim 28, the claim is analogous to claim 17.

Regarding claim 29, Guedalia teaches receiving, at the server from the remote device, data indicating user input to display a third portion of the first image of the entire first web page on the remote device, after a part of the image of the second web page is transmitted for display

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on the remote device (column 11, lines 1-22), Guedalia further teaches that there the HTML page is divided into a plurality of pages and as one is requested by the user the next page is sent; transmitting from the server to the remote device in a compressed format the third portion of the first image of the entire first web page only when the third portion of the first image has not been transmitted from the server to the remote device according to the information about the first and second portions of the first image of the first web page stored at the server. And further, taught in column 18, lines 34-44, that the image is compressed prior to being sent to the client for display.

Regarding claim 30, Guedalia teaches receiving at the server from the remote device a second request for the first web page; and retrieving refreshed information defining the first web page from the Internet in response to the second request, (column 4, lines 36-51) Guedalia does not explicitly recite a refresh ability, but does teach the ability to reset the HTML page, which would function the same as refresh; rendering a third portion of a second image of the entire first web page from the refreshed information defining the first web page; and automatically transmitting from the server to the remote device in a compressed format the third portion of the second image of the entire first web page, the third portion of the second image corresponding to the first and second portions of the first image of the first web page (column 19, lines 50-67).

Yamakado et al. divides the browser window into a plurality of smaller windows (column 6, lines 34-59), each of which can be resent as one block multiple times or resent as a whole data within one screen (column 14, lines 56-62)

Regarding claim 31, Guedalia teaches a device to view Internet content, the device comprising:

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means for sending to a remote server (fig. 1, #30) a first request for a first web page; means for automatically receiving (fig. 1, #26) from the remote server in a compressed format a first portion of a first image of the entire first web page; means for displaying (fig. 1, #36), on a display of the device, at least a part of the first portion of the first image of the entire first web page; means for receiving (fig. 3, #58) user input to display a second portion of the first image of the entire first web page; means for transmitting (fig. 1, #30), from the device to the remote server, data indicating the user input to display the second portion of the first image of the entire first web page; means for receiving from the remote server (fig. 3, #54) in a compressed format the second portion of the first image of the entire first web page only when the second portion of the first image has not been transmitted from the remote server to the device; means for displaying (fig. 1, #36) the second portion of the first image of the entire first web page on the display of the device; wherein the first and second portions of the first image of the entire first web page are rendered at the remote server from information defining the first web page.

Guedalia does not explicitly disclose that image sent to the device is entirely an image only that what is sent is an HTML page, which contains an image view window. Yamakado et al. teaches that the data is sent to the remote device as bit-mapped data or image (column 11, lines 29-39). Therefore, as taught by Yamakado it is obvious to one skilled in the art that the data on the screen of the host that is sent to the portable device, it has to be rendered by the host.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to include in the Guedalia application the ability to have all of the screen data to be rendered into a bitmap or image as disclosed by Yamakado et al.

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The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that because the data is compressed as bit-mapped data, when transmitting the data, for example, to the portable device the device ceases to require a hard drive and a high performance operating system, and the like and it becomes lighter and lower price (column 7, lines 31-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Guedalia with Yamakado et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 31.

Regarding claim 32, the claim is analogous to claim 11.

Regarding claim 33, the claim is analogous to claim 12.

Regarding claim 34, the claim is analogous to claim 13.

Regarding claim 35, the claim is analogous to claim 14.

Regarding claim 36, the claim is analogous to claim 15.

Regarding claim 37, the claim is analogous to claim 16.

Regarding claim 38, Guedalia teaches a means for receiving (fig. 3, #34) user input for a second web page;

means for storing (fig. 1, #40) the first and second portions of the first image of the first web page on the device in a compressed format; means for sending to the remote server (fig. 1, #30) a request for the second web page;

means for automatically receiving from the remote server in a compressed format a portion of an image of the entire second web page; and

means for displaying (fig. 1, #36), on the display of the device, at least a part of the portion of the image of the entire second web page.

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Regarding claim 39, Guedalia teaches a means for receiving user input (fig. 3, #34) to view the first web page after a part of the image of the second web page is displayed on the display of the device;

means for storing (fig. 1, #40) the portion of the image of the second web page in a compressed format on the device; and

means for displaying (fig. 1, #36) a portion of the first image of the first web page according to the first and second portions of the first image of the first web page stored on the device.

Regarding claim 40, Guedalia teaches a means for receiving user input (fig. 3, #34) to view the first web page after a part of the image of the second web page is displayed on the display of the device;

means for storing (fig. 1, #40) the portion of the image of the second web page in a compressed format in memory of the device; and

means for automatically displaying (fig. 1, #36) the second portion of the first image of the first web page.

Regarding claim 41, the claim is analogous to claim 20.

Regarding claim 42, Guedalia teaches a means for sending (fig. 3, #30) to the remote server a second request for the first web page; and

means for automatically receiving from the remote server (fig. 3, #26) in a compressed format a third portion of a second image of the entire first web page, the third portion of the second image corresponding to the first and second portions of the first image of the first web page.

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Regarding claim 43, Guedalia teaches a means for receiving from a remote device a first request for a first web page;

means for rendering (fig. 4, #82) a first portion of a first image of the entire first web page from information defining the first web page;

means for selectively transmitting (fig. 4, #100) to the remote device in a compressed format the first portion of the first image of the entire first web page for display on a display of the remote device;

means for receiving (fig.4, #78), from the remote device, data indicating user input to display a second portion of the first image of the entire first web page on the remote device;

means for rendering (fig. 4, #100) the second portion of the first image of the entire first web page from the information defining the first web page;

means for transmitting (fig. 4, #108), responsive to the data indicating the user input to display the second portion, to the remote device in a compressed format the second portion of the first image of the entire first web page only when the second portion of the first image has not been transmitted from the server to the remote device.

Guedalia does not explicitly disclose that image sent to the device is entirely an image only that what is sent is an HTML page, which contains an image view window. Yamakado et al. teaches that the data is sent to the remote device as bit-mapped data or image (column 11, lines 29-39). Therefore, as taught by Yamakado it is obvious to one skilled in the art that the data on the screen of the host that is sent to the portable device, it has to be rendered by the host.

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to include in the Guedalia application the ability to have all of the screen data to be rendered into a bitmap or image as disclosed by Yamakado et al.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that because the data is compressed as bit-mapped data, when transmitting the data, for example, to the portable device the device ceases to require a hard drive and a high performance operating system, and the like and it becomes lighter and lower price (column 7, lines 31-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Guedalia with Yamakado et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 43.

Regarding claim 44, the claim is analogous to claim 23.

Regarding claim 45, the claim is analogous to claim 11.

Regarding claim 46, the claim is analogous to claim 12.

Regarding claim 47, the claim is analogous to claim 15.

Regarding claim 48, the claim is analogous to claim 16.

Regarding claim 49, the claim is analogous to claim 38.

Regarding claim 50, Guedalia teaches a means for receiving (fig. 4, #78), from the remote device, data indicating user input to display a third portion of the first image of the entire first web page on the remote device, after a part of the image of the second web page is transmitted for display on the remote device;

means for transmitting to the remote device (fig. 4, #100) in a compressed format the third portion of the first image of the entire first web page only when the third portion of the first

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image has not been transmitted from the server to the remote device according to the information about the first and second portions of the first image of the first web page stored at the server.

Regarding claim 51, Guedalia teaches a means for receiving (fig. 4, #78) from the remote device a second request for the first web page; and

means for retrieving (fig. 4, #100) refreshed information defining the first web page from the Internet in response to the second request, Guedalia does not explicitly recite a refresh ability, but does teach the ability to reset the HTML page, which would function the same as refresh;

means for rendering a third portion (fig. 4, #82) of a second image of the entire first web page from the refreshed information defining the first web page; and means for automatically transmitting from the server to the remote device in a compressed format the third portion of the second image of the entire first web page, the third portion of the second image corresponding to the first and second portions of the first image of the first web page.

Yamakado et al. divides the browser window into a plurality of smaller windows (column 6, lines 34-59), each of which can be resent as one block multiple times or resent as a whole data within one screen (column 14, lines 56-62).

Regarding claim 52, the claim is analogous to claim 10.

Regarding claim 53, the claim is analogous to claim 11.

Regarding claim 54, the claim is analogous to claim 12.

Regarding claim 55, the claim is analogous to claim 13.

Regarding claim 56, the claim is analogous to claim 14.

Regarding claim 57, the claim is analogous to claim 15.

Regarding claim 58, the claim is analogous to claim 16.

Regarding claim 59, the claim is analogous to claim 17.

Regarding claim 60, the claim is analogous to claim 18.

Regarding claim 61, the claim is analogous to claim 19.

Regarding claim 62, the claim is analogous to claim 20.

Regarding claim 63, the claim is analogous to claim 21.

Regarding claim 64, the claim is analogous to claim 22.

Regarding claim 65, the claim is analogous to claim 23.

Regarding claim 66, the claim is analogous to claim 11.

Regarding claim 67, the claim is analogous to claim 12.

Regarding claim 68, the claim is analogous to claim 15.

Regarding claim 69, the claim is analogous to claim 16.

Regarding claim 70, the claim is analogous to claim 17.

Regarding claim 71, the claim is analogous to claim 29.

Regarding claim 72, the claim is analogous to claim 30.

Regarding claim 73, the claim is analogous to claim 22.

Regarding claim 74, Guedalia teaches that the user has on the image particular icons and the ability to reset to initial view, but does not explicitly disclose a back icon, but does disclose the use of two particular Internet browsers, MICROSOFT Internet Explorer and NETSCAPE Navigator, of which both have back icons.

Regarding claim 75, Guedalia teaches that the step of going from one displayed HTML page to another, in response to an interactive user request (column 21, lines 4-12), and it would

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have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made that the portion of the image that comprises an area of the image last displayed for the web page before the user input to return to the web page, would be the currently displayed page.

Regarding claim 76, Guedalia teaches receiving at the device from the remote server a plurality of portions of the image of the entire web page; storing on the device the plurality of portions of the image; and scrolling the plurality of portions of the image on the device according to the plurality of portions of the image stored on the device. In column 19, lines 6-49, Guedalia teaches that there is a plurality of portions of the HTML page seen, and further that what is sent to the client is stored for future use.

Regarding claim 77, the claim is analogous to claim 18.

Regarding claim 78, Guedalia teaches storing on a server information about a plurality of frequently visited locations of a web page for a remote device, the plurality of frequently visited locations being identified through user inputs to the remote device (figure 1, item 38, column 17, lines 49-66); and additionally as is recited the server can use its local cache to store image data that can be readily requested.

Guedalia does not explicitly disclose that image sent to the device is entirely an image only that what is sent is an HTML page, which contains an image view window. Yamakado et al. teaches that the data is sent to the remote device as bit-mapped data or image (column 11, lines 29-39). Therefore, as taught by Yamakado it is obvious to one skilled in the art that the data on the screen of the host that is sent to the portable device, it has to be rendered by the host.

Receiving at the server from the remote device a request for the web page; rendering at least a portion of an image of the entire web page from information defining the web page, the

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portion of the image including the plurality of frequently visited locations; transmitting in a compressed format the portion of the image from the server to the remote device in response to the request for the web page (column 19, lines 6-49).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to include in the Guedalia application the ability to have all of the screen data to be rendered into a bitmap or image as disclosed by Yamakado et al.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that because the data is compressed as bit-mapped data, when transmitting the data, for example, to the portable device the device ceases to require a hard drive and a high performance operating system, and the like and it becomes lighter and lower price (column 7, lines 31-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Guedalia with Yamakado et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 78.

Regarding claim 79, the claim is analogous to claim 12.

Regarding claim 80, Guedalia teaches that when a new page is requested or part of page is requested it sent to the device, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made that if a user wanted to have a portion of the image sent that does not contain the plurality of frequently visited pages it would be obvious to do so.

Regarding claim 81, Guedalia teaches wherein the information defining the web page is retrieved from the Internet in response to the request for the web page as taught in column 17, lines 39-53.

Regarding claim 82, Guedalia does not explicitly disclose that image sent to the device is entirely an image only that what is sent is an HTML page, which contains an image view

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window. Yamakado et al. teaches that the data is sent to the remote device as bit-mapped data or image (column 11, lines 29-39). Therefore, as taught by Yamakado it is obvious to one skilled in the art that the data on the screen of the host that is sent to the portable device, it has to be rendered by the host.

Receiving at the server from the remote device a request for the web page; rendering at least a portion of an image of the entire web page from information defining the web page, the portion of the image including the plurality of frequently visited locations; transmitting in a compressed format the portion of the image from the server to the remote device in response to the request for the web page (column 19, lines 6-49).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to include in the Guedalia application the ability to have all of the screen data to be rendered into a bitmap or image as disclosed by Yamakado et al.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that because the data is compressed as bit-mapped data, when transmitting the data, for example, to the portable device the device ceases to require a hard drive and a high performance operating system, and the like and it becomes lighter and lower price (column 7, lines 31-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Guedalia with Yamakado et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 78.

Regarding claim 83, Guedalia teaches sending from a device to a remote server a request for a web page; receiving at the device from the remote server in a compressed format a plurality of portions of an image of the entire web page (column 19, lines 6-49), the plurality of portions of the image being rendered at the remote server; and storing on the device the plurality

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of portions of the image; receiving a user input to the device to display an area of the image; and displaying the area of the image according to the plurality of portions of the image stored on the device.

Guedalia does not explicitly disclose that image sent to the device is entirely an image only that what is sent is an HTML page, which contains an image view window. Yamakado et al. teaches that the data is sent to the remote device as bit-mapped data or image (column 11, lines 29-39). Therefore, as taught by Yamakado it is obvious to one skilled in the art that the data on the screen of the host that is sent to the portable device, it has to be rendered by the host.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to include in the Guedalia application the ability to have all of the screen data to be rendered into a bitmap or image as disclosed by Yamakado et al.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that because the data is compressed as bit-mapped data, when transmitting the data, for example, to the portable device the device ceases to require a hard drive and a high performance operating system, and the like and it becomes lighter and lower price (column 7, lines 31-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Guedalia with Yamakado et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 83.

Regarding claim 84, the claim is analogous to claim 12.

Regarding claim 85, Guedalia teaches wherein the user input comprises input to return to the web page (column 21, lines 20-37).

Regarding claim 86, the claim is analogous to claim 74.

Regarding claim 87, Guedalia teaches that the image or HTML page is divided into multiple pages for easier use, therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made that at least a portion of the image is not received at the device when the input to return to the original page is received.

Regarding claim 88, Guedalia teaches wherein before the second portion is received at the device, although Guedalia does not explicitly disclose that a predetermined color is displayed to represent the second portion of the image, but does disclose an indication of the sub-region selected on the client device. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made that to use a predetermined color as an indication is of the inventors choice and therefore would be obvious that the indicator could be anything an inventor chooses to have.

Regarding claim 89, Guedalia teaches a means for sending (fig. 5, #110) to a remote server a request for a web page;

means for receiving from the remote server (fig. 5, #54) in a compressed format at least a portion of an image of the entire web page, the portion of the image being rendered at the remote server from information including text;

means for selectively displaying (fig. 3, #52) the portion of the image on a display of the device according to a user input to the device; and

means for automatically displaying (fig. 1, #36) the portion of the image on the display of the device in response to a user input to return to the web page.

Regarding claim 90, the claim is analogous to claim 74.

Regarding claim 91, the claim is analogous to claim 75.

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Regarding claim 92, Guedalia teaches means for receiving (fig. 3, #62, as seen in fig. 2) from the remote server a plurality of portions of the image of the entire web page;

means for storing (fig. 1, #40) the plurality of portions of the image; and means for scrolling the plurality of portions of the image on the device according to the plurality of portions of the image stored on the device.

Regarding claim 93, Guedalia teaches means for storing (fig. 1, #40) on the device the portion of the image; wherein the portion of the image is displayed on the display of the device using the portion of the image stored on the device in response to the user input to return to the web page.

Regarding claim 94, Guedalia teaches a means for storing (fig. 1, #38) information about a plurality of frequently visited locations of a web page for a remote device, the plurality of frequently visited locations being identified through user inputs to the remote device;

means for receiving from the remote device (fig. 1, #30) a request for the web page;

means for rendering at least a portion of an image (fig. 3, #52) of the entire web page from information defining the web page, the portion of the image including the plurality of frequently visited locations;

means for transmitting (fig. 3, #54) in a compressed format the portion of the image from the server to the remote device in response to the request for the web page.

Regarding claim 95, the claim is analogous to claim 12.

Regarding claim 96, the claim is analogous to claim 80.

Regarding claim 97, the claim is analogous to claim 81.

Regarding claim 98, the claim is analogous to claim 82.

Regarding claim 99, Guedalia teaches sending from a device to a remote server a request for a web page; receiving at the device from the remote server a plurality of portions of the image of the entire web page; storing on the device the plurality of portions of the image; and scrolling the plurality of portions of the image on the device according to the plurality of portions of the image stored on the device. In column 19, lines 6-49, Guedalia teaches that there is a plurality of portions of the HTML page seen, and further that what is sent to the client is stored for future use. Further, receiving user input to the device to display an area of the image; and displaying the area of the image according to the plurality of portions of the image stored on the device (figure 1, item 38, column 17, lines 49-66).

Regarding claim 100, the claim is analogous to claim 12.

Regarding claim 101, the claim is analogous to claim 85.

Regarding claim 102, the claim is analogous to claim 74.

Regarding claim 103, the claim is analogous to claim 87.

Regarding claim 104, the claim is analogous to claim 14.

Regarding claim 105, Guedalia teaches a machine readable medium containing executable computer program instructions which when executed by a data processing system cause said system to perform a method to view Internet content, the method comprising:

sending from a device to a remote server a request for a web page (column 17, lines 63-67, column 18, lines 1-44);

receiving at the device from the remote server in a compressed format at least a portion of an image of the entire web page, the portion of the image being rendered at the remote server from information including text;

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selectively displaying the portion of the image on a display of the device according to a user input to the device; and

automatically displaying the portion of the image on the display of the device in response to a user input to return to the web page. In column 19, lines 50-67, Yamakado et al. teaches that the entire screen or browser is transmitted to the device as bit-mapped images, which include both images and text (column 12, lines 32-44).

Guedalia does not explicitly disclose that image sent to the device is entirely an image only that what is sent is an HTML page, which contains an image view window. Yamakado et al. teaches that the data is sent to the remote device as bit-mapped data or image (column 11, lines 29-39). Therefore, as taught by Yamakado it is obvious to one skilled in the art that the data on the screen of the host that is sent to the portable device, it has to be rendered by the host.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to include in the Guedalia application the ability to have all of the screen data to be rendered into a bitmap or image as disclosed by Yamakado et al.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that because the data is compressed as bit-mapped data, when transmitting the data, for example, to the portable device the device ceases to require a hard drive and a high performance operating system, and the like and it becomes lighter and lower price (column 7, lines 31-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Guedalia with Yamakado et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 105.

Regarding claim 106, the claim is analogous to claim 74.

Regarding claim 107, the claim is analogous to claim 75.

Regarding claim 108, the claim is analogous to claim 76.

Regarding claim 109, the claim is analogous to claim 77.

Regarding claim 110, Guedalia teaches a machine readable medium containing executable computer program instructions which when executed by a data processing system cause said system to perform a method to serve Internet content, the method comprising:

storing on a server information about a plurality of frequently visited locations of a web page for a remote device, the plurality of frequently visited locations being identified through user inputs to the remote device (figure 1, item 38, column 17, lines 49-66); and additionally as is recited the server can use its local cache to store image data that can be readily requested.

Guedalia does not explicitly disclose that image sent to the device is entirely an image only that what is sent is an HTML page, which contains an image view window. Yamakado et al. teaches that the data is sent to the remote device as bit-mapped data or image (column 11, lines 29-39). Therefore, as taught by Yamakado it is obvious to one skilled in the art that the data on the screen of the host that is sent to the portable device, it has to be rendered by the host.

Receiving at the server from the remote device a request for the web page; rendering at least a portion of an image of the entire web page from information defining the web page, the portion of the image including the plurality of frequently visited locations; transmitting in a compressed format the portion of the image from the server to the remote device in response to the request for the web page (column 19, lines 6-49).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to include in the Guedalia application the ability to have all of the screen data to be rendered into a bitmap or image as disclosed by Yamakado et al.

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The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that because the data is compressed as bit-mapped data, when transmitting the data, for example, to the portable device the device ceases to require a hard drive and a high performance operating system, and the like and it becomes lighter and lower price (column 7, lines 31-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Guedalia with Yamakado et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 110.

Regarding claim 111, the claim is analogous to claim 79.

Regarding claim 112, the claim is analogous to claim 80.

Regarding claim 113, the claim is analogous to claim 81.

Regarding claim 114, the claim is analogous to claim 82.

Regarding claim 115, Guedalia teaches a machine readable medium containing executable computer program instructions which when executed by a data processing system cause said system to perform a method to view Internet content, the method comprising: sending from a device to a remote server a request for a web page; receiving at the device from the remote server a plurality of portions of the image of the entire web page; storing on the device the plurality of portions of the image; and scrolling the plurality of portions of the image on the device according to the plurality of portions of the image stored on the device. In column 19, lines 6-49, Guedalia teaches that there is a plurality of portions of the HTML page seen, and further that what is sent to the client is stored for future use. Further, receiving user input to the device to display an area of the image; and displaying the area of the image according to the plurality of portions of the image stored on the device (figure 1, item 38, column 17, lines 49-66).

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Regarding claim 116, the claim is analogous to claim 12.

Regarding claim 117, the claim is analogous to claim 85.

Regarding claim 118, the claim is analogous to claim 74.

Regarding claim 119, the claim is analogous to claim 87.

Regarding claim 120, the claim is analogous to claim 14.

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Conclusion

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David L Jones whose telephone number is (703) 305-4675. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday (7:00am - 3:30pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Coles can be reached on (703) 305-4712. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703)-872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4750.

David L. Jones


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